OFFICE ". W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

ABUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. CASTLE GARDES - LUCREZIA BORZIA-GRAND GON-

BROADWAY, LOVE CHASE-TRANSPATHER WELT

BOWERT THRATER BOWNY-HURCHBAR -Young

NIBLO' - GENRYIEVE- MA TOLM.

WATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham circut—Guynneru Yaven a Lan in the Wonderful Lang-Dune Ginl or Genca.

A - ERICAN WUSEUM .- Afternoon and Evering-MAID

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 64 Broadway-Truorian

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 589 Broadway. - Svor-

MUCHANICS HALL, No. 472 Broadway-Nesso Min PRANCOWIS HIPPODEOME, Madison square. - Equin-

New York, Wednesday, August 23, 1854.

Valle for Europe. NEW YORK HERALT-EDITION TOR EUROPE.

The Cupard a st emphip Are la Cuptain Ju kius, will leave Jersey City, this day, at 12 o'clock M., for The mails will close in this city at half past 10 o'clock

The HERAID, (printed in French and English,) will be physhed at half past nine o'clock in the morning. Single

epice in wasppers, sixpence. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Henaup will be received at the following

piaces in Europe —

Levesroet. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

Levesroet. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

Levesroet. Edwards, andford & Co. No. 17 Combill

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 10 Catherine stree

Pare. Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place on in Source

Anne. Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place on in Source

Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place on in Source

Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place on in Source

Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place on in Source

Livingston, Market Source

contents of the European edition of the HERALD ambra e t e news rece ved by mail and telegraph at Do office dur m; the previous were and to the hour of

The News.

PROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship United States, from Aspinwall, arsheed at New Orleans on the 21st inst., bringing the Calle rois mails and passengers. A great fire had escurred as Marysville, and the loss reached \$250,000. T e State democratic convention assem. bled at the time appointed, and, after much disturb mee, nominated two tickets. The wheat crop, which was large, had been harvested, and great quantities were being exported. Provisions had colined. Flour was worth \$9 50 a \$10.

The steamships George Law and North Star, bom Aspinwall for this port, with fifteen days later intelligence from California, are fully due, and may be bourly expected.

LATER PROM THE BAHAMAS.

We have received our files of Nassan (N. P.) jour. mals to the 8th of August, but they contain very bw items of news. Tac 1st of August being the twentieth anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British West India Islands, the day, with the exception of the omission of the procession of the Friendly Societies, was observed as ordinarily.

At a meeting of the Bibama Friendly Society, beld on the same day, Mr. Friday Armbrister, of the Bight Settlement, St. Salvador, was recognized as Vice President of the Friendly Society of that mand.

The same journal, of July 22, says:-By an arrival from Long Cay we learn that the bork William Nicholson, from St. Jago, bound to Swansea with a cargo of copper ore, arrived the e on the 4th instant. A fever of a very maligment type (probably yellow) prevailed among the erew, five or six of whom died in a few days, and the remainder were dangerously ili when our infor-

PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS IN EARSAS AND NESSASSEA. We publish this morning the opinion of the Actorney General on pre-emption rights in Kansas and Nebraska. He says the act of Congress gives pre-emption only in su h of the lands ceded by the Indiana as are not required first to be offeed & public sale; that the lands cedel under the condition of being first offered at public sale are no more opened to pre-emption by act of Congress than was the military reservation at Fort Leavenmettlers under a claim of pre-emption, and that such mking will be void in law, and confer no right on which to demand a conveyance from the Commissioner of the Public Lands-moreover, it will be the duty of the President to maintain by force the plighted faith of the United States in this marter.

MISCELLANEOUS. Two large granite buildings in Broad street, Boaton, fell yesterday afternoon, with a tremendous srash. Three persons are known to have been billed, and rumors were current that several others were buried beneath the ruins. Immediately after the falling of the walls, a tire burst out, kindled from a steam engine in the basement, which was pappily confined to the ruins. Loss estimated at \$120.000.

A meeting was held in New Haven restorday afbernoon, for the purpose of appointing I mor agents, Lo. under the new law. The opponents of the meacure resisted all action, and a motion to adjourn was carried by them. The friends of the law say they were crowded from the doorway by the pressure of rowdles, which statement their opponents

The U. S. steamer San Jacinto, it is said, put into Boston in consequence of leaking badly when under canvage, the grack in her bed plate being of a tri-Gine puture. As soon as caniked she will proceed to the Baltic.

The democrats of Philadelphia on Monday night nominated John Hamilton, Jr., in the second district, and Henry M. Phillips in the fourth, as their candidates for Congress.

The steamboat Penobscot, from Portland, while going up Boston harbor, ran down a spitboat, in which were four men, who were drowned.

CITY AFFAIRS.

A correspondent in to-day's paper criticises the late milk report of the City Inspector, and argues that his conclusions are altogether erroneous. Our correspondent very properly calls the attention o the public to the large quantities of unripe and unwholesome vegetables and fruits that are daily old in our streets and markets.

Judge Roo evelt has given two important desisions on residence and taxation, which will be read

Common brands of State flour again advanced 121c. a 18fc. j er bb'. Fancy and extra brands were mehanged. A small quantity of new Genesee wheat brought \$2 12, and another of Southern new red, \$1 85. Indian corn again advanced one cent per bushel; prime mixed sold at 85c. Cotton wis quiet, but prices were unchanged. Mess pork sold at \$13 50 a \$13 62. The sale of Rio coffee made by suction yesterday realized an advance of it. a lo.

A large auction sale of French glass and curthen ware came off yesterday, by Robert Haydock, It was the fi at sale of the kind this season, and attracted a large and spirited company. The sale went off well-not a piece having been withdrawn. The whole was sold at very fair prices, compare ! with the first sales of last season. The value of the sale was estimated at about \$25,000 a \$30,000. The stock comprised a fresh consignment of goods direct from the manufacturers in France, and was sold at mx months, approved paper.

NEWS FROM ECROPE. The steam water Europa, for tale port, is now in Ler eleventh day, and may be hourly expected.

ries of Lobby Legislation Disclosed.

We have be o e us a congress nul doco ment, (II R. 353) If tel te sessi n, mbody tng the testimo y taken be ore be Se coo mi eo seven appointed by the Hou et it maire into certain c argesof ob ye rru to a connection with the bill for the extensi n / C t's pistol patent, and the eve I reports pr ent of from the committee on to sub ect. Fr m this testimony and these r ports c tisderable light is thrown on the mod s operimidi of that mysterious business o he Third House, known as lobby legislation.

We begin with the testimony of the Hon. Mr. Clingman, of N C. In the curse of his evidence he said:-

ewidence he said.—

My information is mainly derived from conversations with sundry persons, which I can detail if agreeable of the committee. Mr. D. A. Wright, of the Day Bick necessary and the Hon. Mr. Westbrook, of New York, were is my room last week, not more than a week sine, and the conversation turned upon the Cole natent extension and the conversation turned upon the Cole natent extension in the passage of the law for the extension. Mr. Wright said the cost would be not less than itery or sevents thousand dullars. Onexpressing my surprise, he repeated the statement, and said be thought it would be that amount, because heliad been present at an interview between Mr. Cole (a brother of the parentee) and a memoer of Congress, in the room of the fermer, during the present ression, and that they were competting the amount expended, and made it sixty or seventy thousand dollars. He desided to mention the name of the makes of Congress, saying that he was a triend of his. He also snoke of another interview with Mr. Colt, in which that gentlemen said to burn, if the would come up to his room ne would like to give him a pair of pistols; but that he never did go or receive them.

In reference to another out de conversation, Mr. Clingman saids-The Mr. Jones referred to is a member from Tennessee.

is a member from Tennessee.

Mr.Jores turned round and said to me in the hearing of Mr. Wallach, I think: "Chingman, the man who spoke to one about that matter, was Nicholson, the editor of the Union. He said to me, one day, when I was in his office: 'Jones, I heard a man say you could get \$50,000 if you would vote for the Colt oil! I did not ask who the man was, nor did he say." I then inquired of Mr. Jones whether the remark was made to him in jest or earnest. He replied that he did not know, for he had inquired nothing about it. That was the end of the conversation.

Mr. Dickerson, of New York, the principal acting lawyer of Mr. Colt in this case, in his testimony, peaking of the enemies of the patent extensi n, said :-

To this I replied I knew who they were, and named Horace H. Pay. I told the messenger if Mr. Day wanted to talk to me, he must come homself, and not send a third person. The next day Mr. Day came, and said that he represented certain parties in Washington, in and out of Congress, who had the power to pass or defeat this bill; and that if I would pay his friends in Washington. bill; and that if I would pay his friends in Washington \$15.000, and satisfy him, they would passe this bill. I told him that I knew who his friends were: that they were a set of low letter writers, and that I understood his plan of attack, which was to libed Col. Colt and me, and all concerned in the business; and that I would rather pay him and them something, than be libedled and abused in the papers.

In regard to Colt's lobby fund, the following questions were put to Mr Dickerson :-

Question by Chairman.—Has the fund referred to been s much as \$100,000; and if not, how much less?

Answer.—No, sir, the whole amount would not exceed,

as much as \$100,000; and if not, how much less?

Answer.—No, sir, the whole amount would not exceed,
I think, \$15,100

Question by Chairman —How many pistols did you
bring here with you during this session, and how many
of them are still on hano?

Answer.—I should think from thirty to fifty pistols.
There are several (a box half full) on hand—perhaps ted
or fifteen.

Several letters, pro and con, from Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Day follow, add fressed to the editor of the New York HERALD, and published

Mr. David Augustus Wright, of New York. editor of the Day Book, and Mr. Colt's bookkeeper, to a question of the committee, gave the following suggestions:-

the following suggestions:—

Answer — According to my recollection, I was in Mr. Dean's room one night towards midnight, cloven o'clock, perhaps; Mr. Dean excused himself, saying he had to go down to one of Dickers n's suppers. He asked me to stay there and amuse myself until his roturn, and I did so. When he did return, he told me a dead sot had been made at him to go for the renewal of Celt's patent, and he told me the particulars. He said a lady who at next to him at table had presser Colt's cause with a great to him at table had presser Colt's cause with a great to him at table had presser Colt's cause with a great of king gloves from Paris I lasked Dean how he was going to vote on the bill, and he said against it. I don't recollect, with sufficient exactness, to mention a single name in the supper party that Mr. Bean attended.

Question by chairman—From whom did you hear that the amount expended, or to be expended, to secure the passage of Colt's bill was equal to \$60,000 or \$70,000? Give the names of the persons and their residence.

Answer—Heannot tell. I do not recollect, with sufficient exactness, to state the name of any one who told me.

Mr. Horace H. Day was opposed to Colt's patent, but having a number of India rubber cases of his own to look after, the counsel of Colt. consisting of Mr. Dickerson, Col. Clemens, of Alabama, Lewis C. Levin, ex-M. C., and others, urged a compromi e; and getting Day into Washington, he thus naively told them hi plan of operations. We extract from the testimony of Mr. Day :-

Question by Mr. Zollicoffer—Did you demand of Mr. Dickerson the specific sum of \$15,000 for yourself and triends, (reporters and others,) as an inducement to give him your aid?

Abser—The idea on my mind was this—that, unless he succeeded with the rubber men in extending both the

he sweet—the idea on my mind was this:—that, unless be succeeded with the rubber men in extending both the patents, it would be no object to them to a first a settle ment with me. My idea was, that the first step, to give any reasonable chance of success at that period of time, was to begin to turn public sentiment at once; and if this until lener writers were employed, we could not expect to employ them short of \$2,500 a piece. I think is suggested to him a retainer of \$500 in cash to each mat—that's my impression; that's what I said substantially. In no other way than that have I demanded of him \$15,000.

Question by Mr. Zalife, for

Question by Mr Zollicoffer-What sum dil Mr. Dick. erson offer to pay to cause you to cease your opposition, and to secure the aid of your friends to the passage of the bill?

He offered me the sum of \$10,000, contingent upon the grage of the bid. I think that is the exact sum I make it was as much as \$10,000; it might have been

Mr. Day, as it thus appears, has a proity good opinion of the influence of the press and influential letter-writers," and of their power over public opinion inside the House of Representatives.

Hop. Gilbert Dean, of New York, soft shell anti-Nebraska man, was examined; and in the course of his evidence, the following occurred:-Question by Mr Zollicoffer.—Did you ever attend one of those dinners or supports and if so, did you have any reason to believe that they were given with a view co-concillate good feeling among members of the set to

reason to believe that they make the conciliate good feeling among members of Congress to wards Colt's patent?

Abswer—I have been invited more than once to go 'n to the entertainments of an evening. I attended on only. No members of Congress of either house, except. There were number of ladies, and some gentlemen who were general around Congress, but not members of Congress. The subject of Colt's patent was speaken of by the in the finishments the subject of Colt's patent was speaken of by the in the first by not by the gentlemen. It was the early part of this position. one by the gentlemen. It was species of of the in the size of the land of the Dietersen interfered and said to the ladies he has were opposed to it, and that there was no use of the stdewed ing to influence me. I had known Mr. Dietsen during the last Congress, and had met him is York; but I was not well acquainted with him until present session. I have never seen Mr. Colt, and do how him. The account given of what occurred in supper room, by hr. Wright, in his testimony, wh has just been read to me, is substantially correct. As any other bill, I know of no lunproper means having bused to induce any member of the present Congress aid in its passage or defeat.

Hop. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, concerning the conversation alluded to by Mr. Clingman, testified:-

Some time last winter, or early in the spring, I wenter the Union office one evening. There were one of two other persons there. Something was said about the extension of the "Colt paten." Mr. Nicholson remarks:

The Washington Union was an ardent supporter of Colt's patent extension. The Kitchen Cabinet are competent to look after their interests in any great public measure involving the spoils.

Incidentally, upon another subject, Me Clingman testified as follows :-

When I entered the hall of the House of Represent

This accounts for the extraord nary interest which the ladies n the gallery a metimes betray in the very driest pro eedings of the House. Kid gloves, rail road stocks, and such like li tle sonvenire, are at a ake. The Wisconsio railroad bi I was p ssed and sppr ved; but a forgery h v ng been detected upon its face, it was subsequently repealed.

With regard to the di t. ibut'on of Colt's revolvers, Hon. J. H. Show r sail, in a letter to the committee :-

The committee:—

I have been informed that Col. Clemens, in his testimous before your essemitives, mentioned my name, with others, to whom a pistal of Co t's patent had been presented. That Col. Clemens did present me with a petol I am free to aemit and have frequently spoken of it with pride; but whether it was the ununufacture of Colt, or some other person, I am ignorant, never having to my howledge, seen more than three before. Hon. Presley Ewing, of Keatucky. says:

Mr Ci mens, a second cousin and intimate friend of mine, gave me a Colt's pocket revolver. At the time I did not know Mr. Clemens had any connection with Solt's application for a patent extension, nor did I even know hr. Colt was usging such an application. Hon. Fayette McMullen, of Virginia, replied to the committee that he had got one of the

pistols, but says: I think there were two or three other gentlemen pro-m at the time. I showed the pistol to several gentlemen of both political parties, and told them that Col Clemens had presented it to me. Col Clemens did not say one word to me at the time; nor did he refer to the extension of 'ol Chi's patent, nor did he refer to the extension of 'ol Chi's patent, nor did 1 know that he was the atterney of Col Colt for some four or six weeks after he presented me the platol. I necessite it as a token of regard from a walload frient; and I am well satisfied that Col Clemens is incapable of attempting to influence the vote of any member of Congress by any such means, &c.

Of course be is. Who dares doubt it for a single moment? It was a present from a friend, n course.

Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, chairman on the Nebraska bill o mm ttee, says that he asked the loan of one of Colt's pistols; and then he says that-

Cel C. handed me a revolver, with balls, &c; told me to keep it. No conversation was had between Cel C and myself, et her them or at any other time, in relation to the extension of Celt's patent.

Hon. Daniel Mace admits that Senator James of Rhode Island, gave his little boy a pistol; and the reason which the Senator gives for it is that he was attached to the little boy, because he resembled a son of his own that he had lost.

Mr. Cullom, of Tennessee, got a present of one of the pi-tols from Col. Clemens; but the Colonel had never told him of his agency in the Colt patent.

These pistols were revolvers, worth probably from thirty to fifty dollars each, and were, we presume, made for the especial use of Congress. The disinterested generosity manifested in their distribution is very much to be admired; and all the more so, from the fact that all this time the bill was pending for the extension of Colt's pistol patent for another term of years. Can any man suppose that because the recipients of these pistols had each a vote in the House, there was any calculation upon the subject. Out upon the illiberal suspicion! Could there be anything addaced more conclusive of pure high-minded friendship than this distribution of revolvers among members of Congress, to enable them to shoot down each other without fail, should occasion require it? Nothing, positively nothing.

The committee make several reports. Mr. Letcher, chairman, and Mr. Ruffig and Mr. Eddy, think there is something decidedly rot ten in the business, though the positive eff dence elicited is haraly sufficient for a conviction of felony. They are "down upon the claim agent letter writers," and recommend their expulsion from the House. In regard to Mr. Dickerson's contingent lobby fund of \$15,000, in behalf of Colt's patent, they say:-

The money has been used, as the evidence shows, in raying the cost and evenes factured in gotting us contly and extravagant entertainments, to which ledies and members of Congress and others were invited, with a view of further ing the success of this measure. The ladies, having been first culy impressed with too impressed of Coll's pixted extension by presents of Parislan. gloves, are invited to these entertainments; and tee evidence hows that, while there, members of Congress at appealed to by them to favor this particular measure. In the language of a writness, "a dead so!" as mad at the Hon. Gilbert Dean to bettee him "to be the renewal of Colt's patent." Whether the same out of

"To reach the heart or get the vote, The surest way is down the throat."

The three members of the committee named. recommend "a more careful, extens re and thorough examination." So do we. Mr. Zellicoffer, in a separate report, thinks that very improper practices have been resorted to by agents, attorneys, and letter-writers, to secure the passage or defeat of bills before Congress." Mr. Eliot does not like those dinners. kid gloves, pistols, and such things, and "recommends that the committee have leave to continue their investigations." Messrs. Wheeler and Thurston came to the conclusion that nothing has been proved" in the way of bribing and corrupting members of Congress. And the committee have adjourned to a day not designated.

We have thus given the cream of the doonment before us. Though insufficient to estab lish before the House the charges of corruption against Colt's patent extension, upon which the committee was raised, it is very likely that the mass of our readers will arrive at a different copelusion. One important fact is at least established, to wit: that the ladies who visit Washington during the sittings of Congress, do not go there exclusively to show off their charms and new dresses, nor to hunt up Congressional husbands at eight dollars per day and their mileage, and the franking privilege No. They go there to legislate; and instead of old musty law books and speeches for Buncombe under the hour rule, they employ the more powerful agencies of nice livile flirtations, oyster and champagne suppers, and cosy conversations with the young bachelor members in the gallery, opposed to their darling projects, while the House is voting on the floor be low. But these are the most attractive agencies of the lobby. There are others of a repulsive character which remain yet to be disclosed. We hope the House Committee will reach them in the renewal of their investigations upon lobby corruptions in general.

In the meantime, the document under review. we submit, furnishes evidence at least sufficient fully to justify, and require the refusal of Congress to grant the patent extension asked for in behalf of Colt's revolvers.

FATHER RITCHIE .- We publish to day a sketch of Father Ritchie and his connection with the Washington Union, but for forty years or so, previously, the democratic dictator of Virginia as the editor of the Richmond Enquirer. The ketch is from the pen of Major Heiss, the partner of Mr. Litchie when the Union was the future.

organ of Mr. Po'k's odmini-tration. The writer, ther ore, is naturally somewhat entrusiastie wi b i s b a. Father Ri chie, bowever, it may be aid, was just at home in Virginia. His rem val to Washing on, to take charge of the dem cracy of the whole country, was his tran fe to a t sk for which he was neither qualifie by n ture, ducation or xperience. He came to the uty a an unlucky time. The independent p ess had, to a creat degree, superseded the power and influence of Washington orga s before his arr v.l there; and it was vain for Father R tchie to a tempt to stem the tide. He per-isted, and he fa'l d; and his successors in the Union are doing the same hing. He made some money ; his successors will make more. They are in the Kitchen Cabinet; he was not. Futher R tchie was an am'able gentlemen-a good po itician and manager for the quiet latitude of Richmond; but among the spoilsmen at Washington, he went down. Peace to Lis memory.

Wild Cat Banks.

Will in the last three or four days, the notes of mest of the Wes ern banks have almost altogether read d to circulate in this city. Three banks, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Back of Memp' is, T nn., the Eric and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, Michigan, and the Bank of Washtenaw. M chigan, were advert sed the day before yest iday as having suspended payment. Their suspins on has affected the character of all the Western banks, more especially those of Michigan, Ind ana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and while some brokers take their notes at a discount varying 'rom two to five per cent, others refuse them altogether. While we write, the panic is preading; and it is by no means unlikely that be run it will create may lead to other suspensions, and t'e ruin of many of the present banking institutions of the West. The extent of the danger may be conceived, when it is renembered that some hundreds of thousands of Western paper is held in this State and the sea-

We have no design to become alarmiets, but

it cannot be concealed that a large proportion of our banking institutions are by no means in a position to withstand a sudden run upon their funds. This applies as well to this State as to our ne'ghbors. Besides the old banks, organized b fore the passage of the Free Banking law, whose notes are by no means adequately secured, we are morally convinced that were all the New York banks to wint up their affairs to-morrow under the superintendence of the State officer, the assets of several would not meet the amount of their notes. This arises from the error in our banking law by which banks are allowed to lodge with the Comptroller bonds and mortgages of uncertain value in lieu of State or Federal stocks. Should a sale of these be forced at present, the proceeds would in many cases fall short of the amount of notes which they secure, and the noteholders would suffer in proportion. If this is true of New York, the banks of the other States of the Union are in a worse position still. The security on which Eastern notes rest is generally very inadequate. A few banks in New England may be regarded as safe; but the adherence of most of the Eastern States to the old banking system deprives the holders of notes of even such a guarantee us we possess in New York. In the South, especially in Georgia, the banking system is such that very few banks could survive a run upon them. In the West, our Free Banking law has been adopted in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana. The notes issued by the banks of the two former States are secured by six per cent State stocks. Ohio notes are equally secure. Indiana notes are secured in like manner by five and six per cent State stocks; but the Comptroller has been authorized to take them at par, and thus the smallest decline in Michigan is unsecured, and a panic would be likely to involve many existing banks in the fate of the Erie and Kalamazoo and the Wash-

tenaw banks. If the circulating medium used in each State were confined to native securities, there could be but little danger of serious loss occurring to note holders under the Free Banking law. But the worst feature in the present system of banking in the West is the practice of importing foreign and insecure notes, and lesuing them side by side with the native note: which are tolerably if not wholly secured by State stocks. It is barely possible for a merchant of New York or Illinois to know the relative standing of the banks in Michigan or Tennessee; this very ignorance serves as an inducement to speculators to issue worthless foreign notes in distant States. By this means not on'y New York but every Western State is flooded with a currency which the banks pay out but will not redeem, and which circulates freely in trade until a crisis like the present aronses suspicion, and brings to light its worthless character. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are now floating about the country in the shape of Western notes, many of which are of doubtful value, and all of which share the taint these produce It is suggested by a leading financial organ that Western dealers in foreign currency should be compelled to redeem all the foreign notes they pay out. The plan would certainly mitigate here of the evil. A better system still would be to prevent the circulation of the notes of one State in any other; providing for their exchange by a sort of State clearing house; and thus confining the attention of legislators to the condition and safety of their own banks.

If we are to pass through another of thos periodical convulsions called commercial crisis, let us be prepared for it. We cannot control events in Europe, nor can we now repair the mischief that has been wrought by reckless railroad financiering. Foolish people who have bought stocks without inquiring into the value they represented, must pay the penalty of their obtusepess. But if we cannot rebuild the ship or get 1id of worthless timbers, we can at all events trim her sails and make all fast and square for a squall. Therefore do we caution the public against dealing recklessly in foreign back notes. Some are good, as good, if not better, than our own; but others are not worth one cent on the dollar. The shrewdest cannot discriminate between the two classes, when a day may shake the foundation of the most substantial institutions. No reliance can be placed in the assurances of their managers; the nearer ruin approaches, the more confident it would seem are these highly honorable men. Eschew them all. Look closely into our New York banks; remembering that those which rest on a stock basis are in general likely to be sounder than those which rely on bonds and mortgages as well as stock. This done, look sharp for the

HORSE EXHIBITIONS -IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK - Not t'e least sign of healthy progress in the United States is the attention which has lately been paid to improvements in agriculture ard the breading of live stock. The amount of capital invested in what is called fancy stock, of all kinds, from a ten thousand do lar stallion down to a five dollar chicken, is enermous; and with some peop'e the pursuit has become a sort of monomenia. Grand conventions, with delegations of bipeds and quadrupeds, are held every year in every State, and they result profitally to all parties concerned. The agricultural societies fill their coffers—the breeder sells his stock for a round sum, and the farmer obtains a vest amount of useful inf rmation. Formerly all varieties of animals were sent to

these great bazears; but as time passed away many persons found that they could make their vocation more pleasant and more lucrative by paying attention to one branch. Some of these gentlemen bent their energies toward chicken cocps, others were attracted by the magnificent proportions of Devon bulls and Hereford cows. while a third class have proved to a demonstration that the speed, strength, endurance and appearance of the horse may be improved to a woncerful extent. The success of the experiments with China and Malay fowls filled the pockets of many speculators, and societies for the improvement of domestic poultry have been formed in several States. These secieties have given novel, unique and successful exhibitions, sptly termed "Hen Conventions." Cattle bows have proved no less interesting and lucrative; but the greatest triumph was reserved for the horse breeders, who held their first fair at Springfield, Mass., in September, 1853. Fifteen hundred dollars worth of premiums were distributed. one thousand horses were on the ground, and nearly thirty thousand ladies and gentlemen witnessed he show. The profits are said to have reached the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the hotels, railway comranies and shopk-epers reaped a rich harvest from the great influx of strangers.

Early in September of this year, a "National Horse Fair" is to be held at the new race course near this city, and the opening programme is a very tempting one, both to the breeders and admirers of blood stock. The fault in the Springfield affair should be remedied in future exhibitions, and arrangements should be made to ensure a proper representation of the hard shell democracy of the the stable—the farm and draught horses.

We have also received the programme of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Horse Exhibition, to be held at Salem Ohio, October 11, 12, 13 and 14. Horses from all States will be allowed to compete for premiums. We get a great many good horses from Pennsylvania, and a fine show may be expected. Nothing can be more novel and interesting than these exhibitions, and the fact that they are always successful, proves that there is a great deal of interest felt by the public in them. Live stock in the United States has been much improved of late, but there is room enough for further improvement

EMIGRANT SHIPS .- The report of the Committee of the British House of Commons appointed to inquire into the state of the emigrant vessels sailing from Great Britain has just been published, and contains some suggestions addressed to us. It appears that notwithstanding the outery that has been made upon the subject, no statistical record is kept, in available form, of the condition in which emigrants arrive here. Yet this record is obviously the only true test of the working of the foreign regulations respecting emigrant ships. Whether the present rules are adequate and sound can only be ascertained by a thorough examination of the emigrants on their arrival here, and by a comparison of their condition at that moment with the statement made by the officer at the time of their departure. The committee earnestly recommend the openthe subject; and we trust their overtures will be met in the same spirit. We are more directly concerned in the welfare of our adopted citizens than the country they are leaving: and interest as well as bumanity should lead us to leave no means untried to obviate the evils they now suffer. In many respects, such as the regulations regarding space, and accommodation for steerage passengers, the British have much to learn of us; but, strange to say, in one particular in which we are usually in advance of the world, viz.: in statistical records of immigration, we seem to be saily deficient. We hope the deficiency will be supplied without delay.

To OUR READERS IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS. We have received a document, of which the following is a copy, from one of our Southern readers:-

Received of Mr. Montgomery, the sum of ten dollars for one year subscription for the Daily New York Herald (postage included).

JOHN RICARDO, Agent and Travelling Correspondent.

PASS CHRISTIAN, July 3, 1854.

It seems that this Mr. Ricardo has been financiering after the most approved modern fashion, and obtaining money on the pretence that he was an agent and travelling correspondent. As we have frequently stated, we have no agents anywhere, except United States Postmasters, who forward subscriptions to the HE-RALD office. We regret that our readers should be done out of their money by such men as Ricardo, but we know of only one way by which they can guard against such occurrences in future. They should apply to their Postmasters, subscribe for the HERALD, and read it attentively. Thereby they will become perfectly well posted up in all the wicked ways of this wicked world, and be able to receive the Ricardos in a manner appropriate to their deserts.

Marine Affairs. Tim Current Surr Flying Scop, the largest one in ports s now lying at Pier 10. East River, receiving freight and assengers for Australia. She is a noble vessel in every respect, and lately sold for \$100,000. She registers 1,713 tons, and was built by Mesars. Metcalf & Norris, of Dapariscotta, Me. Her frame is composed of white oak, and she possesses superior sailing qualities, being very sharp and buoyant. She is loading in the This line have already sent out 27,000 passengers to Australia. Among this large number but three deaths have taken place, being a much smaller per centage than could have been shown had they remained on shore, which speaks highly for the management of this line. The Fly-ing Seud carries the U. S. mails, and it is confidently ansimpated she will make the passage in sixty days THE BRIMEN STRANSHIP HANRA, which was to have

sailed vestercay for Bremen, is detained until Friday.

Naval Intelligence.

DOCKERS THE RAZZE INDEPENDENCE .- The U. S. razze in' dependence was brought into the dry dock at the Navy Yard yesterday, under direction of Captain Hudson. The water was let out of the dock at 8 c'cleck, and at 11 the reasel was secured to the keel block, and workmen com menced operations in cleaning her. Her armament and stores are all on board, making the greatest weight that has ever been placed in any U. S. dock heretofore. So is to be taken out this morning. Her officers have been ordered to report for outy by the let of Seytember.

NIBLO AND CAPTOTTA GRI-1; OR, WHAT CAN BE DOS July, was the well known proprietor of Niblo's Garden. After a pleasant trip of ten days he landed in Liverpool, visited London, and then passed over to Paris. In these cittes Mr. Niblo enteres whose engagements involve an outlay of more than a hundred thousand dollars. He tooked in a the Acadamic Royale at Paris, the Occas House and Drury Lane in London, as well as the other principal places of amuse ment in both capitais, and satisfied himself that in net ther of those great cities is there a place of amusement equal to his own establishment in Broadway. Having asted "the delicacies of the season," both in England and France, he turned his face once more towards the west, and stepping on board the Baltic returned in that gallant ship to New York, and on Faturday last at four P. M. he was at home again in the Garden, surrounded by a multitude of friends and gratified to find that duraing his brief absence, iffe public had crowded his beau-tiful house to an overflow every night.

Thus in twenty-eight days Mr. Niblo had crossed the

Atlantic twice, visited three of the greatest cities in the world, engaged some of the first artists, and travelled some seven thousand miles without fatigue or annoyan of any kind Trees may, we think, be called "active operations," and are on a sar with the general management of Niblo's Garden—promot, spirited and decisive-Among the celebrities engage for the Garden, one of the first will be the renowned Carlotts Grist, the admitted first denseurs of Europe, in who m are concentrated those great ementials, youth, becury, and the highest artistic takent. This organizement has long been contemplated by Mr. Niblo; but the fair danseree, now in the very price and zenith of youth and copularity, could not be tempted to leave the westth and charitte lavished on hor throughout Europe until "go in vivaged war" frightened her from the gay capitals of France, England and Russia. It is said that M'lle Carlotta Grist will be accompanied by one of the most complete ballet troupes yet seen, and that her ballets will be "mounted" in magnificent style. Under these circumstances but career in this country will doubtless be trium bantly sucreesful. The fair Carlotta will cone to this country in the Balticthe popularity of that ship and her noble con Captain Comstock, being almost universal on both sides of the Atlantic.

City Intelligence,

TES CHOURA.—The following is the report of the cholera yesterday up to 12 o'clock noon in Received. Died. Curol.

Franklin street ... 4 Mot: street 8 Total10

MEDINO OF HES DESIGNATIO PETUBLICAN GRAND COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this committee was held lest night in Tammany if it, Lorenzo B. Shepard in the Chair. The only business of the meeting of importance was the passage of a resolution fixing the primary election to select clerga e. to the Syractes Correntifor in reprember next, on fuences the 29th instant, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P M. The places of holding the polls in each warn was then decided upon after which the meeting adjourned. which the meeting adjourned.

TEPARTURE OF THE PARTURE MAN OF WAR—The Canish frigate of war Fordenskidd, which has bee lying in our harber for the last 'ew days hove ancho and stood out for sa yesterday af eroo. the rad a parting senbagen, Denmark This vessel as goes direct to Openmer of our 'ellow citizens, onle staying here. She is a fine ship, and could no cout do good service when called upon to act.

Hastrone Figure A Naptune Engine Co. No. 2 of Hartford, now on a visit to this city, ascompanied by the Hartford crass Band, passed our office yesterday. Halting Co. the corner, the band struck up an aris for us, which was played in admit able style. This is a the looking company, wearing a uniform similar to the New York.

Investigation into the late rape on board the Canal Book James Watson - Yesterday an investigation into the late alleged rape cose on board the canal boat James Watson, held at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Judge Pogart. The complainant, Emiline Dewey, on being ex-

held at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Judge Pogart. The complainant, Emiline Dewey, on being examined, deposed that she was engaged by prisoner, Samuel Sterenson, captain of the coat, at Waterloo, to cook their pravisions at the wases of \$2 per week; that on the second evening of their passages, while she was sitting in her berth in the coon, the prisoner came down, and, prabing per over on the bed, there and them did forcibly against hir will not projected his assauits, as allowed stated, violating her person a second time. On arriving at New York, three outer violations of her person took place, the said, the captain threatening her life if a consider any noise about it. The was discharged in the tout the day after arriving at New York, and was so id that it was necessary for her to go to Bellevue hospital the captain had connection with her four times sitely her.

On her cross examination the raid abowes married 12 years ago; she made no complaint against the Captain siter his first violation of the complainant's person; that on I er arrival here in New York, Burst held her cown, on the caoin floor, while Samuel Storenson committed a violation upon her per on; she could not make any noise as his arm was across her mouth; she did not have the beat that night, because being a atranger she hassault she went on board of a boat that lay alongside of them; complainant on every consistency following the assaults were committed all against her will; complainant told some persons on the boat alongside of them; chief her were boats around her at the time of the person; there were boats around her at the time of the assaults New York; alse unes to misse hermes as a samuel her were boats around her at the time of the assaults New York; alse unes to meter the seasons the seasons we have the complement of the captain has not the complement to the person; there were boats around her at the time of the person; the reverse boats around her at the time of the

plainant told come persons on the boat alongside of the mof the assaults that had been committed on her person; there were boats around her at the time of the assaults in New York; she made no noise because she was airaid of them; she lived with her father in March last, but broke up hones keeping on the 4th of March; her husband, she had heard, went out West, got married again and had children; this are only heard by rumor; when complainant arrived at the station hemos she told her story to a woman there.

Here the counsel for the prisoner, Samuel Stevenson, made a motion to dismise the complaint, as the complainant did not go away from the boat after the alleged rages were committed, but waited there for three days, allowing the rejettion of the offones. Previous to which, however, he produced three witnesses for the cumplainant. One witness depo ed that her father, he understood, turned her out of doors because she played wanton. This evicence was all nearsay, and the questions of its admirsability will be derided by the Court to-days, the evidence being concluded; the case was adjoursed for the day.

of its admissability will be decided by the Court to-day. The evidence being concluded; the case was adjourned for the day.

Arrest of a Pugitive from Justice.—Officer Armstrong of the Ihird ward, arrested a man yesterday named. Ames Svily, on suspicion of being concerned in the stealing of \$457 from Christopher 8 Gisson. of Paterson.

N. J. He was detained at the lower Police Court by Justice Clarke, until the New Jursey authorities should convey him bak to Paterson.

Serieus Row and Stabburg Case—On Monday night a number of tailors met at the house No 202 Heater street, for the purpose of enjoying themselves over hot whiskey punch. They had not been there more than an hour or so, when, as usual, they quarrelled, and a fight ensued, in which two men named Patrick and Edward kyan stabted Philip Quin with a dira knife, injuring him seriously. The fight becoming serious, the slarm was communicated to the Fourteenth ward police, who quickly arriving on the spot, arrested the parties in fault, and quieted the disturbance. Judge Clarke, before whom the for examination. The injured man was taken to the hospital.

Coroners' Inquests.

YAURACTER:—On Moneay Coroner Hilton held an inquest upon the body of Joseph Connolly, at deceased's late residence in Broadway, between deventieth and deventy first streets, who came to his death by congestive mermitent fever. "superinduced," in the language of he verdiet of the jury, "by the injudicious interference of Dr. Leonard Suberger, during the attendance of Dr. E. S. Winters "Deceased was thirty-six years of age, and born in Ireland.

born in Ireland.

FALLING FROM A WINDOW —Coroner O'Donneil held an inquest yestercay upon the body of John Pullivan, at No. 65 Catharine street, who came to his death by accidentally falling out one of the fourth story windows of house No. 458 Water street. Verdict in accordance with the above facts. Descend was only fourteen years of age, and was a native of New York.

age, and was a native of New York.

DEATH BY DROWNING—An inquest was held yesterlay by Coroner O'Donnell, on board the bark Jane Baten, upon the body of a woman named Catharine Rogers, who came to her death by drowning, baving, it was shown, been continually inebriated. She, on the night of the occurrence while stepping from the boat to the dock missed her step, and failing into the water, was drowned before any assistance could be rendered. Verdict, ideath by drowning, while under the influence of liquor, is

Personal Intelligen

Personal Intelligence.

At the Metrepolitan—Sir Wm. Boyd, London; Hon. H. W. Conner, S. C.; Hon A. K. Hadley, Troy; Hon. J. G. Cocks, La.; H. D. Bacon, St. Louis; Gen. James and family, Mars; Col. Fairchild and family, Ark.; J. Harvey, British Army; M. Bediaco, Russian Logation; Charles Thompson, Boston; R. S. Morses and family, N. G. From Charleston in steam-hip Marion—H. W. Conner, C. E. Bristol, J. P. Halley, J. Chapman, Jr., T. Tapper, B. E. Hill, W. W. Northrop, J. O. Powlis, A. McDowall, Mrs. B. R. Brotie, J. Kelly, John Ryan, A. N. Cohen, ladg., child and servant, J. P. Lester, Thomas Richards, J. W. R. Fogg, J. Sweeny, John Annear, A. Futton, Mrs. J. Baker, R. L. Sacher, P. Marcia, R. H. Thayer, F. T. Coos, A. McKenzie, J. Bellinger, Jno Sloam, Capt Martin, Mrs. Watts, Mr. Lecoh, Wm. Masterton, M. Cunnington, O. H. Kelton, Mr. Jackson, Capt T. Payne, Chas. F. Lovy, and lady—II in the steerage.

From Sayannah, in steemship Florida—T. A. Bealls, P. R. Boudre, Miss. M. Bolton, E. N. Baker, Miss. M. Boyd, F. W. Greene, J. S. Claghoun and Lady, Miss. Claghoun, Wm. H. Bunning, Dr. J. C. Dunbam, W. G. Dixon, Mrs. E. Falt, Wm. H. Greene, J. S. Claghoun, F. M. Haker, Miss. M. Boyd, F. W. Reaber, T. R. Smith, Dr. & W. Scabrook, Miss. A. Storer, Cost. C. H. Usher and Lady—16 in the steerage.

The first conviction in Philatelobia under that part of

the Sate liquer law which forbits salling liquer to a known in-brists, resulted is sentencing the decendant to pay a fine of fifty dellars and costs, to undergo an im-princt ment of sixty days, and also to pay the prosecutor ten dellars for bringing him to justice.